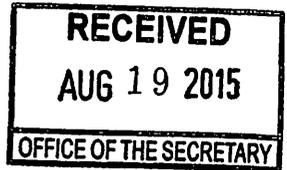


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Before the
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION



ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING
File No. 3-16678

In the Matter of

Arrin Corporation, *et al.*,

Respondents.

**DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY
DISPOSITION AS TO GUNDAKER/JORDAN AMERICAN HOLDINGS, INC.
(A/K/A JORDAN AMERICAN HOLDINGS, INC.) AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT**

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Table of Contents

Table of Authorities..... 1

Motion3

Brief in Support3

I. Statement of Facts3

II. Argument in Support of Summary Disposition.....5

 A. Standards Applicable to the Division’s Summary Disposition Motion5

 B. The Division is Entitled to Summary Disposition Against JAHl for its Failures to Comply with Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 Thereunder.....6

 C. Revocation is the Appropriate Sanction for JAHl’s Serial Violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 Thereunder.....8

 1 JAHl’s violations of Section 13(a) are serious and egregious.....9

 2 JAHl’s Violations of Section 13(a) have been not just recurrent, but continuous..... 11

 3 JAHl’s degree of culpability, including its failure to file Forms 12b-25 and its possible failure to comply with Exchange Act Section 14(a) and/or 14(c) 12

 a. JAHl’s failure to file Forms 12b-25 12

 b. JAHl and Exchange Act Sections 14(a) and/or 14(c)..... 12

 4 JAHl has made inadequate efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance..... 13

 5 Any assurances JAHl may offer against future violations will not be credible 14

III. Conclusion..... 15

Cases

Absolute Potential, Inc. (f/k/a Absolute Waste Services, Inc.), Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 71866, 2014 SEC LEXIS 1193 (April 4, 2014).....9, 10

AIC International, Inc., Initial Decision Rel. No. 324, 2006 SEC LEXIS 2996 (December 27, 2006)6, 7

Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242 (1986).....5

Bilogic, Inc., Initial Decision Rel. No. 322, 2006 SEC LEXIS 2596 (November 9, 2006).....6, 7

Calais Resources, Inc., Exchange Act Rel. No 67312, 2012 SEC LEXIS 2023 (June 29, 2012)..... 12

Eagletech Communications, Inc., Exchange Act Rel. No. 54095, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1534 (July 5, 2006) 11

Edward Becker, Initial Decision Rel. No. 252, 2004 SEC LEXIS 1135 (June 3, 2004).....5

Freedom Golf Corp., Initial Decision Release No. 227, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1178 (May 15, 2003).....8

Garcis, U.S.A., Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 38495, 997 SEC LEXIS 838 (April 10, 1997)5

Gateway International Holdings, Inc., Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 53907, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288 (May 31, 2006)..... 7, 8, 12

iBiz Technology Corp., Initial Decision Rel. No. 312, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1406 (June 16, 2006).....6, 8

Impax Laboratories, Inc., Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197 (May 23, 2008).....9

Investco, Inc., Initial Decision Rel. No. 240, 2003 SEC LEXIS 2792 (November 24, 2003)6, 7, 11

Joseph P. Barbato, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 41034, 1999 SEC LEXIS 276 (February 10, 1999) 12

KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 44050, 2001 SEC LEXIS 422 (March 8, 2001) 14

Law Enforcement Associates Corp., et al. [as to Sonnen Corp.], Initial Decision Rel. No. 487, 2013 SEC LEXIS 1436 (May 15, 2013) 10

Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574 (1986)5

Michael Puorro, Initial Decision Rel. No. 253, 2004 SEC LEXIS 1348 (June 28, 2004).....5

Nano World Projects Corp., Initial Decision Rel. No. 228, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1968 (May 20, 2003).....6, 7

Nature's Sunshine Products, Inc., Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 59268, 2009 SEC LEXIS 81 (January 21, 2009) 10

Robert Bruce Lohmann, 80 SEC Docket 1790, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1521 (June 26, 2003)..... 12

S.E.C. v. Falstaff Brewing Corp., 629 F.2d 62 (D.C. Cir. 1980)..... 12

SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp., 552 F.2d 15 (1st Cir. 1977)7

St. George Metals, Inc., Initial Decision Rel. No. 298, 2005 SEC LEXIS 2465 (September 29, 2005).....6, 7

Stansbury Holdings Corp., Initial Decision Rel. No. 232, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1639 (July 14, 2003)7, 8, 9

Cases (continued)

Steadman v. SEC, 603 F.2d 1126 (5th Cir. 1979)8
Stephen Stout, 73 SEC Docket 1441, 2000 SEC LEXIS 2119 (October 4, 2000)12
Tamir Biotechnology, Inc., Initial Decision Rel. No. 488,
2013 SEC LEXIS 1489 LEXIS (May 22, 2013)10
WSF Corp., Initial Decision Rel. No. 204, 2002 SEC LEXIS 1242 (May 8, 2002)7, 8, 9

Statutes

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 12.....passim
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 12(g).....3
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 12(j).....passim
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 13(a).....passim
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 14(a).....12, 13
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 14(c).....12, 13

Other Authorities

Arrin Corporation, et al., Exchange Act Rel. No. 75384,
Commission File No. 500-1 (July 8, 2015)4
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Form 12b-25.....12

Rules

Commission Rule of Practice 1543
Commission Rule of Practice 2503, 5
Commission Rule of Practice 250(a).....5
Commission Rule of Practice 250(b).....5
Commission Rule of Practice 3233
EDGAR Filer Manual, Section 5.4 (May 2015).....14
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 565
Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, Regulation S-T, Rule 301.....14
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 12b-25.....11
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 13a-16, 7
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 13a-136
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 14a-313
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 14c-2.....13
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 15c2-11(f)(3)3

**DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY
DISPOSITION AS TO GUNDAKER/JORDAN AMERICAN HOLDINGS, INC.
(A/K/A JORDAN AMERICAN HOLDINGS, INC.) AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT.**

MOTION

The Division of Enforcement (“Division”), by counsel, pursuant to Commission Rules of Practice 154 and 250, hereby respectfully moves for an order of summary disposition revoking the registration of each class of securities of Gundaker/Jordan American Holdings, Inc. (a/k/a Jordan American Holdings, Inc.) (“JAHI”) registered pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) Section 12. There is no genuine issue concerning any material fact and, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”), the Division, as a matter of law, is entitled to an order revoking the registration of each class of securities of JAHI registered pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12.

BRIEF IN SUPPORT

I. Statement of Facts

JAHI (CIK No. 1018336) is a Florida corporation located in Henderson, Nevada with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Order Instituting Proceedings (“OIP”), ¶ II.A.4; Frye Decl., Exs. 1 and 2.¹ As of July 7, 2015, the common stock of JAHI was quoted on OTC Link, had three market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3). Frye Decl., Ex. 3.

On May 12, 2005, the Division of Corporation Finance (“Corporation Finance”) sent a delinquency letter by certified mail, return receipt requested to JAHI. JAHI received this letter

¹From the Declaration of David S. Frye in Support of the Division of Enforcement’s Motion for Summary Disposition as to [JAHI] and Brief in Support (“Frye Decl.”) and accompanying exhibits, submitted herewith. The Division asks, pursuant to Rule of Practice 323, that the Court take official notice of Ex. 1 and all other information and filings on EDGAR referred to in this brief and/or filed as exhibits with the accompanying Frye Declaration. In order to reduce the volume of documents included in this submission, the Division has attached as exhibits excerpted copies of certain voluminous documents with just the cover page and relevant pages included. The Division will provide complete copies of any of these documents if requested by the Court or by the respondent. Documents that are already part of the record in this proceeding are not included in the Frye Declaration

on May 23, 2005, as shown by the signed return receipt. Declaration of Marva D. Simpson in Support of the Division of Enforcement's Motion for Summary Disposition as to [JAH] ("Simpson Decl.") Ex. 1. The delinquency letter stated that JAH appeared to be delinquent in its periodic filings and warned that it could be subject to institution of an Exchange Act Section 12(j) proceeding without prior notice if it did not file its required reports within fifteen days of the date of the letter. JAH's CEO, W. Neal Jordan, responded to the letter both by phone and in writing. Simpson Decl., ¶¶ 4-6 and Simpson Decl., Ex. 2. By the end of June 2005, JAH was current in its filings with the Commission. Simpson Decl., ¶6. Frye Decl., Exs. 4-5.

After bringing itself current in 2005, JAH essentially stopped filing anything with the Commission, its last filing of any type being a Form 10-QSB for the period ended September 30, 2005 timely filed on November 14, 2005. Simpson Decl., Ex. 3. On March 19, 2015, the Corporation Finance sent a second delinquency letter by certified mail, return receipt requested, to JAH at the address shown in Simpson Decl., Ex. 3. Simpson Decl., Ex. 4. That letter was returned undelivered because JAH has moved and left no forwarding address. *Id.* As with the first letter sent in 2005, the second delinquency letter stated that JAH appeared to be delinquent in its periodic filings and warned that it could be subject to institution of an Exchange Act Section 12(j) proceeding without prior notice if it did not file its required reports within fifteen days of the date of the letter. To date, JAH has not filed any of its now-delinquent reports. Frye Decl., Exs. 4-5. JAH also failed to file Forms 12b-25 requesting extensions of time to file its periodic reports and explaining the reason for the missing filings for any of its now-missing filings. Frye Decl., Ex. 4-5.

Simultaneously with the institution of this proceeding, the Commission issued an order suspending trading in the securities of JAH for ten business days. *Arrin Corporation, et al.*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 75384, Commission File No. 500-1 (July 8, 2015).

JAHl has not made any EDGAR filings with the Commission of any type since November 14, 2005. Since institution of this proceeding, JAHl failed to file its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2015 or a Form 12b-25 concerning its failure to make that filing. Frye Decl., Ex. 4.

II. Argument in Support of Summary Disposition

A. Standards Applicable to the Division's Summary Disposition Motion

Rule of Practice 250(a) permits a party to move "for summary disposition of any or all allegations of the order instituting proceedings" before hearing, with leave of the hearing officer. Rule of Practice 250(b) provides that a hearing officer may grant a motion for summary disposition if there is no genuine issue with regard to any material fact and the party making the motion is entitled to summary disposition as a matter of law. *See Michael Puorro*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 253, 2004 SEC LEXIS 1348, at *3 (June 28, 2004) citing Rule of Practice 250; *Garcis, U.S.A.*, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 38495, 1997 SEC LEXIS 838 (April 10, 1997) (granting motion for summary disposition). As one Administrative Law Judge explained:

By analogy to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a factual dispute between the parties will not defeat a motion for summary disposition unless it is both genuine and material. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247-48 (1986). Once the moving party has carried its burden, 'its opponent must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts.' *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). The opposing party must set forth specific facts showing a genuine issue for a hearing and may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of its pleadings. At the summary disposition stage, the hearing officer's function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the truth of the matter, but rather to determine whether there is a genuine issue for resolution at a hearing. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249.

Edward Becker, Initial Decision Rel. No. 252, 2004 SEC LEXIS 1135, at *5 (June 3, 2004).

The present administrative proceeding was instituted under Exchange Act Section 12(j). Section 12(j) empowers the Commission to either suspend (for a period not exceeding twelve months) or permanently revoke a security's registration "if the Commission finds, on the record after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the issuer of such security has failed to comply with any provision of this title or the rules and regulations thereunder." It is appropriate to grant summary disposition and revoke a registrant's registration in a Section 12(j) proceeding where, as here, there is no dispute that the registrant has failed to comply with Exchange Act Section 13(a). See *AIC International, Inc.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 324, 2006 SEC LEXIS 2996 (December 27, 2006); *Bilogic, Inc.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 322, 2006 SEC LEXIS 2596, at *12 (November 9, 2006); *iBiz Technology Corp.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 312, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1406, at *11 (June 16, 2006); *St. George Metals, Inc.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 298, 2005 SEC LEXIS 2465, at *12 (September 29, 2005); *Investco, Inc.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 240, 2003 SEC LEXIS 2792, at *7 (November 24, 2003); *Nano World Projects Corp.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 228, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1968, at *3 (May 20, 2003).

B. The Division is Entitled to Summary Disposition Against JAHl for its Failures to Comply with Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 Thereunder

Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 promulgated thereunder require issuers of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act to file periodic and other reports with the Commission. Exchange Act Section 13(a) is a cornerstone of the Exchange Act, establishing a system of reporting invaluable information about issuers of securities on a regular, ongoing basis. The Commission has stated:

Failure to file periodic reports violates a central provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of the periodic filing requirements is to supply investors with current and accurate financial information about an issuer so that they may make sound decisions. Those requirements are "the primary tool[s] which Congress has fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations in the

sale of stock and securities.” Proceedings initiated under Exchange Act Section 12(j) are an important remedy to address the problem of publicly traded companies that are delinquent in the filing of their Exchange Act reports, and thereby deprive investors of accurate, complete, and timely information upon which to make informed investment decisions.

Gateway International Holdings, Inc., Exchange Act Rel. No. 53907, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at *26 (May 31, 2006) (“*Gateway*”), quoting *SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp.*, 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977).

“Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules promulgated thereunder require issuers of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act to file periodic and other reports with the Commission. Exchange Act Rule 13a-1 requires issuers to submit annual reports, and Exchange Act Rule 13a-13 requires issuers to submit quarterly reports. No showing of scienter is necessary to establish a violation of Section 13(a) or the rules thereunder.” *St. George Metals, Inc.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 298 at 3-4, 2005 SEC LEXIS 2465, at *26; *accord Gateway*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at *18, 22 n.28; *Stansbury Holdings Corp.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 232, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1639, at *15 (July 14, 2003); *WSF Corp.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 204, 2002 SEC LEXIS 1242, at *14 (May 8, 2002). There is no dispute that JAHl failed to comply with Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 thereunder.

Moreover, it is wholly appropriate to revoke JAHl’s registration on a motion for summary disposition where, as here, the Section 12 issuer has failed to comply with Section 13(a). *See AIC International, Inc.*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 2996 (summary disposition granted in Section 12(j) action); *Bilogic, Inc.*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 2596, at *12 (same); *Investco, Inc.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 312, 2003 SEC LEXIS 2792, at *7 (November 24, 2003); *Nano World Projects Corp.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 228, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1968, at *3 (May 20, 2003) (summary disposition in Exchange Act Section 12(j) action granted where certifications on filings and respondent’s admission established failure to file annual or quarterly reports).

There is no dispute that JAHl had failed to file thirty-eight periodic reports when this proceeding was instituted. Since institution, JAHl missed another filing deadline by failing to timely file its Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2015. Given the central importance of the reporting requirements imposed by Section 13(a) and the rules thereunder, Administrative Law Judges have found delinquencies of far less duration and number to warrant revocation. *WSF Corp.*, 2002 SEC LEXIS 1242, at *14 (one Form 10-K and three Forms 10-Q); *Freedom Golf Corp.*, Initial Decision Release No. 227, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1178, at *5 (May 15, 2003) (one Form 10-K and one Form 10-Q). *iBIZ Technology Corp.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 312 at 1 (June 16, 2006) (one Form 10-K and two Forms 10-Q). *Stansbury Holdings Corporation*, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1639, at * 1 (one Form 10-K and two Forms 10-Q).

C. Revocation is the Appropriate Sanction for JAHl's Serial Violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 Thereunder

Exchange Act Section 12(j) provides that the Commission may revoke or suspend the Exchange Act Section 12 registration of an issuer's securities where it is "necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors." The Commission's determination of which sanction is appropriate "turns on the effect on the investing public, including both current and prospective investors, of the issuer's violations, on the one hand, and the Section 12(j) sanctions on the other hand." *Gateway*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at *19-20. In making this determination, the Commission has said it will consider, among other things: (1) the seriousness of the issuer's violations; (2) the isolated or recurrent nature of the violations; (3) the degree of culpability involved; (4) the extent of the issuer's efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance; and (5) the credibility of the issuer's assurances, if any, against future violations. *Id.*; see also *Steadman v. SEC*, 603 F.2d 1126, 1140 (5th Cir. 1979) (setting forth the public interest factors that informed the Commission's *Gateway* decision). Although no one factor is

controlling, *Stansbury*, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1639, at *14-15 and *WSF Corp.*, 2002 SEC LEXIS 1242, at *5, *18, the Commission has recently reaffirmed that “ ‘recurrent failure to file periodic reports’ is ‘so serious that only a strongly compelling showing with respect to the other factors we consider would justify a lesser sanction than revocation.’ ” *Absolute Potential, Inc. (f/k/a Absolute Waste Services, Inc.)*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 71866, 2014 SEC LEXIS 1193, at *24 (April 4, 2014) (“*Absolute*”) (quoting *Impax Laboratories, Inc.*, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197, at *27 (May 23, 2008)).

1. JAHl’s violations of Section 13(a) are serious and egregious

As established by the record in this proceeding, the violative conduct of JAHl is serious and egregious. At the time this proceeding was instituted, JAHl had failed to file thirty-eight periodic reports, including ten Forms 10-K and twenty-eight Forms 10-Q. It cannot be denied that a company that failed to file thirty-eight periodic filings, including a decade’s worth of annual reports, has committed serious and egregious violations of Section 13(a).

After institution of this proceeding, JAHl missed yet another filing deadline by failing to file its Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2015. Frye Decl., Ex. 4. Now, JAHl pledges that it will make all of its missing reports and will comply with the reporting requirements in the future. As noted, we have previously heard this from JAHl’s current management. Simpson Decl., ¶¶4-5 and Simpson Decl., Ex. 2. It appears that JAHl believes that the filing requirements only apply to it when the Commission’s staff reminds it to make its filings. Even assuming that JAHl manages to make all of its delinquent reports, little credit is given to registrants that fail to comply with the filing requirements and then make filings during the pendency of a Commission administrative proceeding. As the Commission has noted in upholding revocation of the securities registration of another issuer that had made some of its delinquent filings during the pendency of the proceeding:

Dismissal [in this case] would reward those issuers who fail to file required periodic reports when due over an extended period of time, become the subject of Exchange Act Section 12(j) revocation proceedings, and then, on the eve of hearings before the law judge or, in this case, oral argument on appeal, make last-minute filings in an effort to bring themselves current with their reporting obligations, while prolonging indefinitely the period during which public investors would be without accurate, complete, and timely reports (that comply with the requirements of the Exchange Act and its rules and regulations) to make informed investment decisions.

Nature's Sunshine Products, Inc., Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 59268, 2009 SEC LEXIS 81, at *34 (January 21, 2009)

Absolute, supra, presented a similar situation. In *Absolute*, the issuer brought itself completely current after institution of the administrative proceeding. Notwithstanding this fact, the Commission revoked its registration because, among other things, its “unpersuasive explanations for those delinquencies and the absence of concrete remedial changes to ensure compliance demonstrate that [it] is likely to violate the reporting requirements in the future.” *Absolute*, 2014 SEC LEXIS 1193, at *21. In another case of an issuer that became current after institution, Judge Foelak noted that “dismissal or a lesser sanction [than revocation] would reward issuers who fail to file required periodic reports over an extended period and become current only after enforcement proceedings are brought against them, essentially providing an automatic lengthy postponement of the prescribed filing dates for such issuers to the detriment of the public interest and investors” *Law Enforcement Associates Corp., et al. [as to Sonnen Corp.]*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 487, 2013 SEC LEXIS 1436, at *12-13 (May 15, 2013). See also *Tamir Biotechnology, Inc.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 488, 2013 SEC LEXIS 1489, at *3-4 (May 22, 2013) (Elliot, ALJ) (issuer’s registration revoked where it was less than two year’s delinquent and brought itself current after institution). Thus far, JAH I is entitled to even less sympathy than the foregoing issuers because it has yet to make *any* of its delinquent reports.

As an excuse for its delinquency, JAHl stated that certain unnamed individuals advised it that, due to the company's inactivity, no filings were required. JAHl's Answer at 1. This defense is unavailing and simply not credible. As laid out in the Simpson Declaration, JAHl's current management received and responded to a prior delinquency letter in 2005 laying out, chapter and verse, its legal obligations and the consequences of failing to meet them. Those admonitions notwithstanding, the Commission has repeatedly held that third party conduct does not excuse a company's failure to comply with its periodic reporting obligations. *Eagletech Communications, Inc.*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 54095, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1534 at *6 (July 5, 2006) (third party criminal activity); *Cobalis Corporation*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 64813, 2011 SEC LEXIS 2313 at *20 (July 6, 2011) (actions of shareholder in forcing involuntary bankruptcy proceeding and forcing issuance of stock did not excuse Exchange Act violations). So, too, claiming to have received bad advice from an unnamed third party is not a defense for a company's failure to comply with the Exchange Act. As noted, scienter is not an element of an Exchange Act Section 13(a) violation.

**2. JAHl's Violations of Section 13(a)
have been not just recurrent, but continuous**

JAHl's violations have not been unique and singular, but numerous, continuous, and ongoing. Moreover, JAHl failed to file Forms 12b-25 seeking extensions of time to file for any of its missing reports. Frye Decl., Ex. 5. *See Investco, Inc.*, 2003 SEC LEXIS 2792, at *6 (delinquent issuer's actions were found to be egregious and recurrent where there was no evidence that any extensions to make the filings were sought).

3. **JAHl's degree of culpability, including its failure to file Forms 12b-25 and its possible failure to comply with Exchange Act Section 14(a) and/or 14(c)**

a. **JAHl's failure to file Forms 12b-25**

In *Gateway*, the Commission stated that, in determining the appropriate sanction in connection with an Exchange Act Section 12(j) proceeding, one of the factors it will consider is “the degree of culpability involved.” The Commission found that the delinquent issuer in *Gateway* “evidenced a high degree of culpability,” because it “knew of its reporting obligations, yet failed to file” twenty periodic reports and only filed two Forms 12b-25. *Gateway*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at *21. Similarly, JAHl failed to file Forms 12b-25 seeking extensions of time to file its periodic reports and, equally important, explaining the reasons for those failures for any of its thirty-nine missing reports. Frye Decl., Exs. 4-5. *Calais Resources, Inc.*, Exchange Act Rel. No 67312, 2012 SEC LEXIS 2023 at *16-17 (June 29, 2012) (noting failures to file Forms 12b-25 as supporting revocation order.) Because JAHl knew of its reporting obligations and nevertheless failed to file timely periodic reports, and also failed to update the Commission and investors as to why it was unable to make its filings, JAHl has shown more than sufficient culpability to support a grant of the Division’s requested sanction of revocation.

b. **JAHl and Exchange Act Sections 14(a) and/or 14(c)**²

JAHl also failed to comply with Exchange Act Sections 14(a) and/or 14(c) and rules thereunder because it failed to file its required proxy or information statements, as appropriate.

² Although these matters were not alleged in the OIP, the Court may consider them in determining an appropriate sanction. The Commission has applied the same principle in other contexts. *Robert Bruce Lohmann*, 80 SEC Docket 1790, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1521, at *17 n.20 (June 26, 2003) (ALJ may properly consider lies told to staff during investigation in assessing sanctions, though they were not charged in the OIP); *Stephen Stout*, 73 SEC Docket 1441, 2000 SEC LEXIS 2119, at *57 & n.64. (October 4, 2000) (respondent’s subsequent conduct in creation of arbitration scheme, which was not charged in OIP, found to be relevant in determining whether bar was appropriate); *Joseph P. Barbato*, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 41034, 1999 SEC LEXIS 276, at *49-50 (February 10, 1999) (respondent’s conduct in contacting former customers identified as Division witnesses found to be indicative of respondent’s potential for committing future violations). See also *S.E.C. v. Falstaff Brewing Corp.*, 629 F.2d 62, 78 (D.C. Cir. 1980).

Under JAHl's corporate by laws, directors serve for three year terms, divided into staggered three year classes. Frye Decl., Ex. 6 at 3. Jordan was last elected to the board in 2002 to a three-year term ending in 2005. Frye Decl., Ex. 7 at 15. According to JAHl's annual reports filed with the State of Florida, W. Neal Jordan served as the company's sole director from 2005 through 2007 and 2013 through 2015. Frye Decl., Ex. 8.³ Thus, he would have been up for reelection in 2008, 2011, and 2014. If JAHl solicited proxies from shareholders for any matter, it was required to file a proxy statement with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 14(a) and Rule 14a-3 thereunder. If JAHl instead obtained the consent of shareholders for any matter, it was required to file an information statement with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 14(c) and Rule 14c-2 thereunder. JAHl has not filed any proxy or information statements since 2003. Frye Decl., Ex. 4. Thus, JAHl has either failed to comply with its own by-laws by failing to properly elect directors via shareholder action or failed to follow Exchange Act Sections 14(a) and/or 14(c) and the rules thereunder. Whether JAHl violated federal law, or simply failed to follow its own by-laws, such failure or failures underscore JAHl's culpability by demonstrating its disregard of its legal and contractual obligations.

4. JAHl has made inadequate efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance

Thus far, JAHl's "efforts" to remedy its past violations amount to nothing more than promises. JAHl's recites its track record as an investment manager, its commitment to full, timely, and accurate disclosure, and the stature of the people from whom it intends to seek private equity. For all its claimed expertise, JAHl has not made any filings in nearly a decade. JAHl did not receive the second Corporation Finance delinquency letter due to its failure to

³ JAHl failed to file annual reports with the State of Florida for the years 2008 through 2012, however, JAHl's good standing with Florida lapsed twice during those years, and on both occasions Jordan signed the reinstatement forms. Frye Decl., Exs. 9-10.

comply with Commission regulations requiring it to maintain a current and accurate address on file with the Commission. Simpson Decl., Ex. 4. Regulation S-T, Rule 301, EDGAR Filer Manual, Section 5.4 (May 2015). It took this administrative proceeding to prompt JAH I to even acknowledge its ongoing obligation to make periodic filings. It is clear that JAH I has yet to demonstrate that it is capable of meeting its obligations as a Section 12 registrant.

5. Any assurances JAH I may offer against future violations will not be credible

JAH I's long history of delinquencies, along with its recidivism, even after being warned of the consequences of its conduct, lead to a reasonable inference that the Court cannot rely on any assurances it may offer against future violations. JAH I has yet to make any of its thirty-nine missing filings – thus far offering only promises of future compliance as a basis for avoiding a sanction. As shown by its fleeting burst of compliance in response to an earlier delinquency letter, JAH I's promises are simply not credible. The likelihood of future violations can be inferred from a single past violation, including the very violation that led to the enforcement action. *See KPMG Peat Marwick LLP*, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rel. No. 44050, 2001 SEC LEXIS 422, at *21-22 (March 8, 2001) (some risk of future violation “need not be very great to warrant issuing a cease-and-desist order and [] in the ordinary case and absent evidence to the contrary, a finding of past violation raises a sufficient risk of future violation.”). JAH I has made a grand total of two timely filings out of its last fifty-one periodic reports. Frye Decl., Ex. 5. Moreover, JAH I's delinquencies are not limited to its Exchange Act obligations. In the nine and a half years since its last Commission filing, JAH I has twice had to reinstate its corporate charter in the State of Florida after falling out of compliance with its reporting requirements. Frye Decl., Exs. 9 and 10. The only way this Court may be assured that JAH I's reporting failures will come to an end is to revoke its registration.

III. Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, and in the accompanying declarations and exhibits, and the entire record in this proceeding, the Division respectfully requests that the Administrative Law Judge grant the Division's Motion for Summary Disposition and revoke the registrations of each class of JAHl's Exchange Act Section 12 registered securities.

Dated: August 19, 2015

Respectfully submitted,



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COUNSEL FOR
DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I caused true copies of the Division of Enforcement's Motion for Summary Disposition as to Gundaker/Jordan American Holdings, Inc. (a/k/a Jordan American Holdings, Inc.), Brief in Support, and Declarations of David S. Frye and Marva Simpson in Support thereof and accompanying Exhibits, to be served on the following on this 19th day of August, 2015, in the manner indicated below:

By Email:

The Honorable Cameron Elliot
Administrative Law Judge
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20549-2557
alj@sec.gov

By Overnight Courier and Email:

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David S. Frye